FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1847. [NO. 1579.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware [illegible], all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale, under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they can now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies. Great pains have been taken and much time spent, in order to obtain every article at the lowest prices, so as to offer every advantage that can be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, one door South of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, and at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Sandeford's Corner, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Marseilles and Silk Vestings; new style Cashmeres, for Ladies' Dresses; Also, all styles of Silk Dresses and [illegible], Mits, Hosiery, and Prints of all the newest styles.

Also, a large stock of HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
Aug. 30, 1847. 78-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
[illegible] sacks Liverpool Salt,
[illegible] bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee,
[illegible] hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
[illegible] tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
[illegible] do Factory do.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; [illegible] Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging, Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; [illegible] Mill and Cross cut Saws; Collins' and Kendal's Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Aug. 30, 1847. 78-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in September, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$50,000!!

2 prizes of $10,000 are $20,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class [illegible] for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 18, 1847.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of [illegible], 1 of 5,293, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of [illegible], 140 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$160 00
do	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
do	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
do	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class [illegible], for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 25, 1847.

The Lowest Three Number Prize $500!!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of [illegible], 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, [illegible] Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, [illegible] 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes			$130 00
do	ditto	25 Halves	65 00
do	ditto	25 Quarters	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention. An official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
August 19, 1847. 77-tdpd

In Store and for Sale,

29 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hall & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap,
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of GOODS in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the following persons compose the School Committee in the several School Districts in Cumberland County, for the year ending the first Monday in July, 1848.

DISTRICTS.

1. A. H. Dewar, Wm Seaborn, T. W. Spence.
2. Duncan McLean, Jesse Weathers, Stephen Pegram.
3. A. W. Betts, John Spence, Wiley Sexton.
4. E. Matthews, K. Jones, T. Johnson.
5. John Gaskins, Alex McLeod, Wm. Sexton.
6. Thos. Matthews, Wm. Hockady, Moses Harvill.
7. Dr. John McKay, D. W. Massie, Henry Avera.
8. David Barnes, David Stewart, Britain Smith.
9. Levi Royals, Thos Johnson, R. K. Norris.
10. Wm. Stewart, Jas. Hodges, Turney Tart.
11. Sam'l Wood, Isaac Taylor.
12. Dan'l McDonald, John R. Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13. Dan'l Bain, Sion Williford, Dan'l McMillan.
14. Dougald McPhail, John Murphy, John McPhail.
15. F. C. Armstrong, James Guy, Carr Hargrove.
16. John Holmes, Joshua Taylor, James Smith.
17. Alex McKethan, Thos McPhail, Richardson Strickland.
18. Newsom Autry, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19. Wm Geddie, John Cade, Jno. Williford.
20. Wm. Cade, John Evans, Robt McNabb.
21. John Averitt, Matthew Autry, Duncan Harr.
22. John Starling, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.
23. Robert Toar, Daniel Smith, W. G. McDonald.
24. Alex McLennan, John Bell, Nathan King, Sen.
25. Col. John McNeill, Thos. Glover.
26. Giles Ham, Joel Hanes, Bright Goodman.
27. Henry Elliot, Esq., John Elliot, A. S. Williams.
28. Wm. L. Williams, Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr.
29. James P. Hodges, Robert B. Smith, Neill McDougald.
30. Silas Douglass, John L. Atkins, Hugh McLean.
31. Benjamin Morrison, Neill McLean.
32. Thos. P. Hall, Jas. Cameron, Wm. L. Hall.
33. Malcom McKay, Jas. Seater, Albert Holloman.
34. Arch'd L. Mason, Daniel Leslie, Arch'd Clark.
35. John Ray, Sen., Alex'r Stewart, Malcom Black.
36. Geo. V. Holder, Duncan Ray, Murdock McLean.
37. Duncan Patterson, Henry Mason, Murdock McLeod.
38. Hector McNeill, Jas. S. Harrington, Dan'l McCormick.
39. Angus B. Cameron, Angus Nunn, John Campbell.
40. Angus Cameron, A. J. Cameron, Neill Cameron.
41. Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollum, Arch'd McKethan.
42. R. McCrimmon, Hugh McPherson, Neill Munroe.
43. Dan'l McCaskill, Malcom McCraney, Murdock Campbell.
44. L. Bethune, R. D. Gillis, Robert Graham.
45. Wm. McDarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46. Jno. McFadyen, Christopher Monroe, Duncan Murchison.
47. John McCall, Allen Ray, William Ray.
48. Neill Monroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, McIntyre.
49. Neill McGugan, Wm. McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.
50. Malcom McGregor, Donald McDonald, John Ray.
51. Malcom McColman, Dan'l J. Morrison, Angus Ray.
52. Dan'l C. Currie, Austin Lawrence, M. S. Sorrell.
53. Roderick Shaw, Thomas H. Massey, R. E. Morgan.
54. Jonathan Evans, Sen., John Ellis, James Kirkpatrick.
55. Thomas Memory, Neill McArthur, Wm J. Smith.
56. Alfred Jackson, C. B. Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57. Norman McCaskill, Jesse Ellis, Neill McPhail.
58. John H. Hall, George McNeill, Alexander Johnson.
59. Arch'd McKay, John McPherson, Allen Arnett.
60. John Crow, W. J. Anderson, Joshua Carmon.
61. Edward W. Barge, Wm. T. Frizell, W. B. Wright.
62. James Banks, Joseph Arey, C. T. Gardner.
63. James Banks, Joseph Arey, C. T. Gardner.
64. Arch'd McDonald, John Brown, Neill Patterson.
65. John Brown, Arch'd McDowell, Neill Patterson.
66. Roderick McLean, Andrew Ray.
67. A. Matthews, Moses Harvill.
68. John C. Davis, Angus McInnis, Archibald Ray.
69. Wm. Partin, Thos. Lambert, Edwin Adams.
70. Angus Ray, John McKethan, Peter Campbell.
71. Alex'r Campbell, John Barnes, Wm. Turlington.

Signed, WM. McMILLAN, Chm'n.
Aug. 25, 1847. 78-2w

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by
H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847. 75-tf

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st day of August, my Negro man HANIBAL, about 30 years of age. He is a bright Mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is a Carpenter by trade, is a very intelligent negro and will no doubt pass himself off for a free man. I understand that his mother lives in Chatham County, where it is very probable he is gone.

JOHN C. McLAURIN.
Laurel Hill, Richmond, Aug. 21. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at Chapel Hill, belonging to Mrs. Anne C. Hall. The Lot contains 1½ acres. The Garden is excellent and has in it a number and variety of fruit trees. The House is convenient, having six good rooms, and is situated on the best street for the market, and near to the College, while it is at the same time retired from the most public parts of the village.

The terms will be accommodating, and any reasonable credit given on good security. Address Mrs. Hall at Chapel Hill, until 1st November.

August 20, 1846. 77-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to employ a male Teacher, who is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, to take charge of a small School. The salary will be $300 and board.

Applications to be made to Farquhard Smith and Brothers, 20 miles above Fayetteville, Fayetteville, P. O.

August 13, 1847. 77-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscriber offers his remaining stock of **Dry Goods and Groceries** at New York prices. Call soon, if you wish good bargains, as I expect to close in a few days. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN C. DYE.
August 20, 1847. 77-3w

Also for sale, a second-hand Pedlar Wagon and Buggy;—good as new.

STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.
Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 73-9w

HERR CLINE.

THIS Splendid Race Horse and Stallion will make his Fall Season in the vicinity of Fayetteville, commencing 20th August, and ending 10th October, and will be let to a limited number of Mares at Ten Dollars each, to be paid when the Mare is ascertained to be in foal. Herr Cline is the only living colt of the old imported Sir Archy, and inferior to none, of his get, as a race horse, having made the best time in his three mile races that was ever made in America.

This is probably the only opportunity of raising colts from this distinguished horse, as very urgent applications are made for him to go South, where his colts are highly prized. His extended Pedigree can be seen on his handbills, or the turf register.

SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.
August 21, 1847. 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Samuel Chaney and others, *vs.* Amos Chaney and others.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Chaney and the heirs of Nathan Chaney, dec'd, to wit: John Chaney, Jr., Margaret (who intermarried with one Jackson,) David Chaney, Jesse Chaney, Sarah (who intermarried with one King,) Masden Chaney, Lucy (who intermarried with one Lane,) Martha Chaney, Jas. Chaney, Rachael Chaney, William Chaney, Julia Ann Chaney, Mary Chaney, and Amos Chaney, Jr., the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead to, or demur to the Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

T. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

NOTICE.

LEFT my bed and board near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, without my knowledge, on the night of the 15th inst., my wife SABARA, without any provocation and without my leave. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

ALBERT WRIGHT.
August 16, 1847. 76-6wpd-[pr. adv. $2 10.]

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1847. 97-77-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, *vs.* William Cowper McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Odum and wife Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wife Caroline, and Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

G. S. Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
14

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co. Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,
A School for Boys,
At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visitors pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen,
} Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—(Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.)

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.
Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S., and B. N. A. Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

A GREAT BARGAIN
IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!
Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Henrietta Campbell, widow, *vs.* C. J. Campbell, Jos. Seawell and wife Eliza, Murphy V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Heirs at Law of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza, are inhabitants of the State of Alabama, and not of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Joseph Seawell and wife to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to them will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 75

FEMALE TRAINING.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser offers some valuable suggestions, pointing out the errors which prevail in our system of Female Education, and the treatment and habits proper to give vigor of constitution to those whose health and happiness are so dear to every family, and so important. We extract from the article the following passages:

"I am not partial to large schools.—They merge the eccentricities of individual character too much in the mass. They mould all intellect too frequently upon one model. They cramp and restrain and force and bind the mind, until it becomes what the shrubbery is said to have been in the garden of Louis XIV—*une grande perfection de l'industrie sur Nature.* I have now in my mind's eye a school, containing little short of a hundred pupils, where the laws of Draco would be merciful, compared with those which are in operation.—The principal himself told me that he 'regarded the happiness of girls at school as incompatible with thorough mental training.' I have no doubt of his sincerity: for I have never seen a set of girls so miserable as were all with whom I conversed in his school. Every emotion which springs spontaneously in the mind of a pupil, especially if it be of a gladsome nature, he seems to regard as a tare sown by the enemy, which he and his coadjutors are most diligently to weed out. The life and spirit of girlhood is crushed; its buoyancy and mirthfulness he believes must arise from a sinful nature, and it is subdued; its social affections but so many incentives to temptation, and they are paralyzed with fear. *The culture of the mind* is the one great, all prevailing and all absorbing object of the institution. To this every thing must bend—every law, every custom, every thought, every effort, every energy of body and soul; and to this they do bend those toiling girls, through the cold days of winter and the long hot hours of summer; in the morning and in the night, in their rising up and their lying down, until the freshness of youth has been lost in study, and the character becomes an automaton, performing its part in learning, as the body does in their calisthenics, to the authoritative command of a master.

"The end of all this is easily seen.—Brilliant semi-annual examinations, at which governors and judges and doctors of divinity sing pæans to the glory of female education; annual reports paraded in newspapers before the world, in which the great men of the land testify to the wonders which thorough training can evolve from the female mind; public addresses, landed consecrations, advertised religious excitements, schedules of distinguished patrons, pictorial views of buildings and grounds and beautiful scenery around, cannot forever blind the parents of the rising generation to the terrible evils of such a system of education. Learning is indeed attained, brilliant scholars are undoubtedly graduated, but what becomes of the character which ought to have been moulded during these years of study? What of the social affections which should have been developed, and cultivated, and trained for the happiness of others; what of the heart, with the stream which is to flow from it, beautifying and gladdening home; what of self-respect and self-reliance, and above all, of self-thought, so necessary to the future mother of the family; nay, what of the health—the foundation of all usefulness in life—if it is to be sacrificed in the outset, or, if not sacrificed, made at all times subordinate to the one great purpose of educating the mind?

"No one who has been abroad can fail to notice the physical feebleness of American women in the higher classes, in comparison with the women of England or the continent. With equal intellect, sprightliness and health in childhood and early youth, and with more of beauty, at the very time when the health should be most firm, the intellect brightest, and beauty in the ascendant, as he has seen it in other lands, the observer remarks the American women to have failed. An intelligent physician said the other day that 'every fourth woman kept her *good health* till she was forty; every four hundredth kept her *good looks.*' Without insisting upon the truth of so broad an assertion, the fact is universally admitted that American women become prematurely old. Allowing all that is said about the influence of climate, diet, dress, early cares, &c. in producing this, there is still much wanting—much that is unsolved, in bringing about so universal and disastrous a result. I believe this will be found to be in injudicious early education, and in this almost alone. The childhood of English and French women is spent in play. Their girlhood in physical and mental exercise combined, the former always taking the precedence, and always insisted upon even if it be to the entire neglect of the other.

"The English girl spends more than one-half of her waking hours in physical amusements, that is, in amusements which tend to develop, and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, swings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever impressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time.—She does this every day, until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in subordination to the physical, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl; as a general thing she does not, but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture, and though maturity comes later, it will last proportionably longer. Eight hours each day of mental application, for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is required at the school of which I have spoken, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, and the remainder for sleeping and physical exercise, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.

"Stimuli may enable the physical energies to supply what is needed until the end of the course—the stimuli of competition, ambition, praise, reward, and constantly aroused enthusiasm—but where then is the stock of health which should have been laid up during these years for a whole life? Exhausted—gone. The frame not half developed, the muscular powers feeble, the strength infantile, the vital system impaired, the nerves shattered, with what prospects for a wife or a mother does the girl enter upon life?"

Still another Dog Story.—Our readers may have suspected that we have rather a partiality for dogs and cats. We are willing to admit as much as this, that we rarely neglect to tell or copy a good dog or cat story, when we meet with such. The following, recently related to us by a clergyman, will do pretty well:

Some years ago, it was not uncommon in Connecticut to employ dogs as motive power to light machinery. A Mr. —— had a pair of dogs which he worked together, on a sort of tread mill, to drive some machinery. After a while, the motion of the machine was noticed, from time to time, to be considerably retarded. The tender would go to the tread-mill, to see if the dogs were doing their duty. Every thing would be found going right. After a little time, however, there would be another interruption, the speed of the machine would be considerably diminished; and so it continued, until the owner began to suspect that his dogs were playing some trick on him. He accordingly sat a watch where all the movements of the animals could be seen; and the mystery was soon explained. After the two dogs had worked together for sometime, one of them was seen to step off the tread-mill and seat himself where he could catch the first warning of any approaching footstep.—After he had rested awhile, he took his place on the wheel again, and allowed his associate to relieve himself. And if during this resting process any noise was heard as of some one approaching, the resting dog would immediately jump upon the wheel and go to work as usual. Thus these sagacious creatures had contrived to bear one another's burdens. And had they known a little more about mechanics, and kept the wheel in a little quicker motion, the trick might never have been detected.—*Boston Traveller.*

Anecdotes, &c.—General D. was more distinguished for gallantry in the field, than for the care he lavished upon personal cleanliness. Complaining upon a certain occasion to the late Chief Justice Bushe of the sufferings he endured from rheumatism, that learned and humorous judge undertook to prescribe a remedy.

"You must desire your servant," he said to the general, "to place every morning by your bedside a tub three parts filled with warm water. You will then get into the tub, and having previously provided yourself with a pound of yellow soap, you must rub your whole body with it, immersing yourself occasionally in the water, and at the end of a quarter of an hour, the process concludes by wiping yourself dry with towels, and scrubbing your person with a flesh brush."

"Why," said the general, after a few minutes' reflection upon what he had just heard, "this seems to me to be neither more nor less than washing yourself!"

"Well," rejoined the judge, "it is open to that objection!"

Major ——, when a youth, entered a Quaker meeting house, and holding up a penny tart, exclaimed: "The one that first breaks silence shall have this tart!"

One of the elders present instinctively rose, and in a tone of dignified rebuke commenced with—"Young man, the time may come when thou—

"The tart is yours, sir!" cried the [illegible]truder so accosted, at the same time [illegible]ing it down before his solemn interlocutor, and hastily effecting his escape.

One very tempestuous night at sea, the first lieutenant of Lord Collingwood hastily entered his cabin and informed him with a look of dismay, that "the anchors had all come home," a nautical mode of expressing a very perilous state of things. "No wonder," replied the admiral, with undisturbed composure; "I do not know who would stay abroad that could help it on such a night as this!"

Margaret M. was the wit of our little seminary, says the Reveille. One morning, I remember, she went up to one of the girls, and with a grave countenance, remarked:

'Mary, I am glad your heel has got well.'

'Why?' said Mary, opening wide her large blue eyes with astonishment.

'Oh, nothing,' says Mag., 'only I see it's *able to be out!*'

The new custom-house in Boston, which was opened for business last week, has cost the nation $1,064,158. It has been ten years in building. A building might have been erected which would have answered every purpose of the Boston custom-house, even in an esthetic view, for one-third of the money. The balance, expended in improving the internal navigation of the country, would have given much better satisfaction to the people.

N. Y. Mirror.

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said our Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things oftener come from a tender head than a tender heart."—*Boston Post.*

From 1st of January last to 2d August, there was remitted to Ireland by one house in this city, chiefly in small sums from persons at service, £31,430, or about $150,000.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE "ANNEXATION."

A LETTER FROM GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

HUNTSVILLE, (Texas,) July 18, 1847.

My Dear Sir: Within a few days I have seen a letter in the Weekly Union of the 12th ultimo, over the signature of Ex-President Tyler. If it were not for some facts stated in the letter demanding, as I conceive, some notice from me, I would not trouble you with this communication; or, if the facts stated were not material to the truth of history and the character of those who at the time were the chief functionaries of the Texan Government, I should feel it less incumbent on myself to solicit some explanation of the facts alleged. The statements, emanating from so high and respectable a source are well calculated to enhance them upon the minds of readers as authentic, and not as matters arising from the misapprehension of truth.

The Ex-President, when stating the reasons which induced him to propose the annexation of Texas, amongst others says:

"Nor was it until I received *authentic* information that other nations were exciting all their efforts to induce a course of action on the part of Texas at war, as I firmly believed, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I gave directions to my lamented friend, Abel P. Upshur, then Secretary of State, to break up and scatter to the winds the web of their intrigues by a direct proposal for annexation."

It seems, from this position assumed by Mr. Tyler, that he either imagined the authorities of Texas were favorable to those intrigues, and were willing to compromise her rights and interests as a nation, or that they could not perceive the force and effect of the *web which was weaving around her destiny!* Now either inference would do injustice to her character. The authorities of Texas had relied for years upon a plain and frank proposition for annexation, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and manly acceptance. They were disappointed. Texas was treated with coldness, reserve, or palpable discouragement. In this condition of our affairs, common sense, without common sagacity, suggested the only feasible plan to attain the desired object, and that was, to excite jealousy and alarm on the part of the politicians and people of the U. States in relation to the future commercial and political connexions of Texas with European nations. This was easily accomplished, by treating with silence all the charges which were made by editors of various newspapers in the U. States.

The chief Magistrate of Texas was charged with "treason"—selling Texas to England—subsidizing her to France! and in a short time "astonishing disclosures" of all these things would take place! All these charges remained uncontradicted by the journals of Texas, and the effect was all that could be desired. Jealousy towards England and France was awakened. This begat excitement, which originated phantasies and conjured up notions of intrigues which had existence only in imagination.

The facts, as well as the diplomatic correspondence of Texas in all these matters, will vindicate those engaged in the administration of the Government, as well as the representatives of foreign nations.

Mr. Tyler further says in reference to the measure of annexation:

"Nay, I may even go further, and declare, before the initiative was taken, and when the preliminaries were nearly all arranged, their completion being alone prevented by the death of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt by Texas," &c.

From this it might readily be inferred that obstacles had been interposed to a conclusion of the preliminaries, by the appointment of an adjunct commissioner by Texas. No steps were authorized to be taken by any agent on the subject of the proposition. Previous to the proposition by Mr. Upshur, through Mr. Murphy, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Van Zandt had been instructed to make known to the Government of the United States *that the proposition for annexation was no longer open to discussion!* This, no doubt, in connexion with the proclamation of an armistice between Texas and Mexico, corroborated by the *authentic* information referred to by Mr. Tyler, caused the direct proposition to be made for annexation.

In December, 1841, the Executive of Texas found the country surrounded by and involved in the most intricate and perplexed difficulties. To redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish one of three objects, and he designed his plans accordingly. His first object was to obtain annexation: if in that he did not succeed, his next was to secure the independence of Texas by the recognition of Mexico; and, if he should fail in these, the third was to form a treaty with some Power defensive against Mexico. In advancing his policy, his first movement was to send a Minister (Mr. Reily) to the United States, with instructions to present to the Government at Washington the subject of annexation, which had lain dormant for three years immediately preceding that period. These instructions were carried out in the best manner by Mr. Reily, but met by discouragement on the part of the Government of the United States. In 1842 Mr. Reily resigned, and Mr. Van Zandt was sent on in his stead, when the proposition for annexation was renewed. The renewal of the proposition was heard, and met with habitual apathy! About this time the causes which I have alluded to began to operate, while there were means used which infused into them new life.—The success of the measure of annexation depended upon the internal political condition of the United States, and not upon any intrigues of foreign powers or of Texas.

The Executive of Texas was not moved by the "direct proposition for annexation," but by the pledges given to him by Mr. Murphy, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. Before an adjunct commissioner was appointed by the President pledges were demanded by him of Mr. Murphy, based upon Mr. Upshur's letter, that a military and naval force of the United States, sufficient for the defence of Texas, should be placed at the disposition of the President, and held subject to his orders. This was as far as Mr. Murphy felt authorized to go in the matter. Upon this, the Executive of Texas waived other demands, which were, that, in the event of a failure on the part of the Government of the U. States to consummate annexation, after negotiations were once opened between the two Governments, she should be bound to guaranty the independence of Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Mexico. These demands were waived for the present, with the assurance that previous to opening negotiations at Washington city these pledges should be given to Texas, through her commissioners, or the matter was to rest, as nothing less than a perfect guaranty for the security of Texas would be satisfactory to the President.

In November, 1842, the United States, England, and France had all been invoked by Texas and requested to act, jointly or severally, in producing peace between Texas and Mexico. Texas found these Powers all equally well disposed to leave her to her fate, rather than risk any thing in her behalf. On the part of Texas this looked like fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly with by others. This certainly left no *web of intrigue to scatter to the winds.*

The object of all men should be to reprehend in others what is wrong in itself; or, in truth, to rebuke whatever deserves rebuke; but to charge either nations or individuals with faults or crimes which do not exist, because it is palatable to a morbid taste which may prevail for a time, is not suited to the intelligence of the age.

It affords me pleasure (so far as I was connected with the transactions of that day) to assert that I was delighted when Mr. Tyler took the official "initiative" in the measure of annexation. I thought this bold and manly course, in assuming a just and proper responsibility, was such as should characterize the head of a great nation.

Accusations have been so frequently made against the authorities of Texas *directly*, and against the representatives of foreign Governments *directly*, that I have felt myself imperatively called upon to avow to all who feel an interest in learning or endorsing the truth in regard to this matter, that there never was any intrigue connected with Texas and other Powers, nor was there ever any foundation for such a charge (though often reiterated) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked.

I feel constrained to say this much in vindication of myself and friends, who were actors with me, and who sustained me through the period alluded to, as well as the representatives of other Governments who rendered us kindnesses, without ever proposing aught which might embarrass or degrade Texas in the day of her severest tribulation.

So much has been said in relation to annexation—the policy of the measure—the causes which produced it—those who brought it about, and those who effected the great result, that I shall indulge in but one reflection, as I hope it may not be necessary for me ever to say more on the subject.

Taking into view the genius of the Texans and the people of the United States, their identity of character, and the proximity of the two nations, it was most natural that they should become united. For years neither political party of the United States was willing to rely upon the measure for political capital. Texas had been urgent in her importunities for annexation, but they were disregarded. Gen. Jackson's letters brought the subject before the American people. They took it up as a people's measure, not presented to them by politicians, for it was of too great magnitude to be wielded by any thing less than the masses of the two nations. In their action the people gave a happy illustration of the genius of our institutions, and of the competence of their voice in important matters touching the public weal. Gen. Jackson's influence, arising from his wisdom and fervid patriotism, led the way, and gave more effect to the measure, and to American feeling, than all other men. Others followed where he led. The subject was of such grand import to the United States, that, like Aaron's rod, it swallowed the rest of all political serpents; and while it advanced the prospects of many able men on one hand who supported it, on the other, like a destroying angel, it carried destruction on its wings. It unmade and made the great men of America. It gave the great seal to Jackson's [illegible].

I am, truly, your [illegible] fellow-citizen and friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

To Col. F. L. HATCH,
Editor of the Texas Banner.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE UNION ON THE WAR.

The official organ of the 25th says:

"It is nothing to the purpose to say that the Whig leaders will not all refuse to stand by their country. Nothing is more probable than that even some of those who have betrayed the cause of their own country in war, will then turn round and betray the public enemy whom they have chosen for their ally. The real question as to the responsibility of protracting war, is not what the Whig leaders *will do*, but what they *say* they will do—what they tell our public enemy they are resolved to do; or, rather, what effect will their present declarations have now upon the policy of the enemy. The Whigs dare not stop the war, nor the supplies for it. But Mexico will learn this too late. Meantime peace will have been lost to our country; our victories will have been robbed of their moral force; and all the horrors of murderous war will have been multiplied and prolonged, because the Whig leaders, for the basest purposes of faction, *have dared to promise* to the public enemy *a moral treason*, which they do *not* dare fully to *perpetrate*."

We shall say nothing of the extremely *dignified* nature of these remarks, coming as they do from the official organ, which is always supposed to speak the language of the President, and certainly is not apt to make use of any which he may chance to disapprove; we pass over the "aid and comfort" daily afforded by it in the paragraphs intended to prove that one half of the nation are traitors, and that the Mexicans have firm allies in them; we shall not dwell upon the immense comfort such paragraphs must afford to Santa Anna, in his final struggle with the army of General Scott, when he finds, from the showing of the Official, what he would never believe upon the assertion of any other paper—that the President distrusts the people, and is in his turn distrusted by them. But when the Government editor tells the world that the Whig leaders have chosen "the public enemy for their ally," it becomes us, and other Whigs to disclaim all such inferences as are to be drawn from the passage of Santa Anna into Mexico at a time when his presence was most needed, and the consequences which have already ensued, and the end of which is not even yet. No Whig leader would ever have been guilty of such folly as this—a folly which, though we acquit the President of evil intentions, is so very glaring that, were he a shade less weak, it would be mistaken by the whole world for downright treachery. Surely Gen. Arnold, when he signed the pass giving John Anderson permission "to go to White Plains, or lower down if necessary, he being engaged on the public service," did not commit an act from which stronger conclusions could be drawn against his fidelity, than did Mr. Polk.—We repeat, we acquit Mr. Polk of treasonable designs, though a strong case could be made out against him; we believe him to have been guilty only of an indiscretion, sufficiently demonstrative it is true of his utter incapacity to fill the station he occupies; but if he had been an English or a French minister, he would have run the most imminent risk of losing his head. Ill does it become him, for this reason, if none other were to be found, to charge others with consorting with the enemy, and giving them "aid and comfort"; and if he really intends to stand the hazard of the die in the game for another term, his first step should be to put a curb upon the tongue of his editor, already exasperated to a pitch of frenzy at the prospect of losing the spoils of his office. It ill becomes a man whose father has been hanged to talk of ropes, and no better does it befit even the President, whose conduct is, to say the least, vastly more *suspicious* than that of the men he accuses, to deal in accusations of so serious a nature.

What have any of the Locofoco leaders done that they should be entitled to charge the Whigs with treason? Have they manifested any very extraordinary disposition, beyond mere talk, to forward the objects of the war? Those "moral traitors," Clay, Webster, Leigh, Crittenden, Botts, Lincoln, [illegible], and [illegible], ("moral traitors" they must be, for they are Whig leaders,) have all sent their sons to Mexico to support the standard of their country. What have the self-vaunted patriots, Polk, Van Buren, Buchanan, Walker, Marcy, Mason, Johnson and Clifford done in that line? Let the Union tell us how many sons these "Patriots" have sent to the wars, before it calls as "moral traitors" those who do not hesitate to offer up their children, dearer to them than their own blood, on the altar of their country. Whig fathers might be excused for persuading their sons not to engage in this war, because they regard it as unjust and unholy; but there is no such excuse for Locofocoism. We hear from them nothing but laudations of the war, and of Mr. Polk. Why do they not prove to the world that they are in earnest, by going themselves or sending their sons? Why do they leave all the work to be done by "moral traitors?"

A FAIR HIT.

The New Orleans National has not done more than justice, in the following imaginary correspondence, to the practice of writing letters to eminent public men, propounding all manner of tantalizing questions, and then publishing their answers. It would seem as if every scribbler in the land had been catechising Gen. Taylor, and that he, a frank old soldier, answers them as if it were an [illegible]. The questions propounded in the following imaginary correspondence by Mr. Snooks are not less important than many that have been propounded to the General.

"[illegible]"

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible], June 7, 1847.

DEAR SIR: As you are our candidate for the Presidency, so constituted by the people, you are, therefore, open to all sorts of [illegible] questions. Your privacy must be invaded, and you must be made to suffer yourself to be [illegible] examined, as if you were a simple witness in the hands of an indefinite number of sharp lawyers. I am one of the people, and, being an exceedingly smart specimen, I have made it a practice, for years past, for the sake of notoriety, to endeavor to fasten myself on the tail of some great man, who happened, for the time, to be in the ascendancy.

I am opposed to your elevation to any office, and would not vote for you were you, in the language of a late Locofoco Senator of this State, "pure enough to sit on the right hand of the Throne of Heaven."—Yet I would be exceedingly delighted if you would answer the questions I put to you in this letter, not only for the purpose of having them published against you, if they can be so used in case you are a candidate, but also for the sake of getting my name before the people, as having done something to assist in misrepresenting your real sentiments. If I accomplish this, and you are defeated, I am sure of some small office as a reward for my ingenuous services.

I wish to know, firstly, whether you are in favor of putting corn in both ends of a bag that is sent to mill on horseback, or do you believe in the modern system invented by Bob Walker, who used a large stone in one end to balance the grain in the other? Secondly, are you in favor of mules having colts? Thirdly, are you in favor of crossing the nutmeg melon with the pumpkin?

A prompt and definite answer to these questions will oblige your fellow-citizen,

AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS.

General Z. TAYLOR.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, July 9, 1847.

RESPECTED SIR: Your very important communication came to hand in due course of mail and baggage wagon transportation. I read it with profound pleasure. I was delighted with the independent expression of your sentiments, and the laudable motives that induced you to place them before me in writing. The Government has kept me so exceedingly busy of late doing nothing, that I have not had time to write you as promptly as I could have desired; nor can I as explicitly, when I do sit down to the task, as the importance of the subject demands. Your first question—I shall answer them all categorically—is one that involves a favorite system of exchange, which would be indelicate for me, in my present position, to enlarge upon; but I will say, in passing, that it is better to have a stone in one end of the meal bag than in the bladder. To your second question I answer, I am in favor of mules having colts, provided it suits the mules, and don't interfere with the vested rights of the people. Your third question involves a point upon which I have many doubts—crossing the melon with the pumpkin certainly enlarges the melon, but it will require a large share of the attention of philosophers to show it don't ruin the nutmeg.

With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS, Esq.

The Epidemic.—At the end of another week a few words upon the prevailing epidemic may be looked for by our readers. It is consolatory to know that the ravages of the disease have not been much more extensive the past week than the one preceding it; at the same time it must be confessed that it is extending itself in classes which were in the earlier stages of the epidemic exempt. The reports of interments in the city during the week ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock show a total of 412, of which 311 were of yellow fever. The reports of the week immediately preceding showed a total of 428 interments, of which 307 were of yellow fever. This shows but a slight increase in the number of deaths, but the number of cases was no doubt very considerably larger the past week than the one previous. The fever prevails now among classes better able to withstand its ravages.

Upon referring to the reports of the Charity Hospital it is gratifying to perceive that a much smaller number of cases terminate fatally there than was the case a few days since. The admissions there the past week were 431 against 378 the previous week, and yet the deaths by yellow fever were only 92 against 133 the previous week. This is an encouraging sign, if any thing may be called encouraging in the ravages of a pestilence which threatens to make this year noted as among the fatal years of epidemic.

We cannot forbear from calling attention to the fact that so many die from relapses. So far as we have been personally acquainted with those attacked by the fever who were in circumstances of ease and competence, but one or two have died unless their deaths could be traced directly to some act of flagrant imprudence. It is appalling to hear as we do daily of the death of individuals who have been pronounced convalescent, and who have been betrayed by their feelings and good spirits into acts of imprudence which have proved fatal.—*N. O. Picayune, Aug. 29.*

THE TURPENTINE BUSINESS.

Satisfactory information in regard to the products and commerce of this State is exceedingly difficult to obtain; consequently all attempts at an estimate must be defective; but yet, attempted estimates of an article which forms so important an item in the labor and wealth of Eastern Carolina as Turpentine, cannot fail to be interesting, even should they fall below the truth, or in some degree rise above it; and they may possibly lead to good results. It is certainly very desirable that we should have *some* acquaintance with the resources of the State and the extent of her products, which our present means of information very partially furnishes.

Few persons perhaps, unconnected with the commercial transactions now carried on in this State, in the single article of Turpentine, can form an idea of the quantity made annually in our limits, and the amount of labor employed in its manufacture, the large capitals invested, the large numbers supported by it and the various uses to which it is appropriated. Nor are *we* prepared to enlighten them fully upon the subject, because of the necessarily limited information which even dealers in the article possess, in reference to it. In our conversations with intelligent gentlemen engaged in the business, we have been able to gather up some particulars, however, which may be interesting.

We find the impression to be, that about 800,000 barrels of Turpentine are annually made in this State. Not more than 200,000 barrels of that, were shipped to New York and other ports, the past year, in its crude state, the largest portion of the whole being distilled in the State. The estimated value to the makers, is about $1,700,000 annually, and may be $2,000,000. About 4 or 5000 laborers are engaged in making it, and perhaps, three times as many more of human beings are supported mainly from the proceeds of its first sale. The distillation of Turpentine in this State is now carried on very extensively, which will render the shipment of it in its crude state, very small in future. It is supposed that there are now in operation about 150 stills, which at an average cost of $1500 with fixtures, shows that there is an expenditure of $225,000 to begin with in the distilling of Spirits of Turpentine. This number of stills to have steady work would require 900,000 barrels annually—more than is now made; which to us is an indication that the distilling business is overdone. Should the makers of the article continue to monopolize the distilling as well as the making, it will be necessary for those now engaged in it to invest their capital in other pursuits. The cost of distilling is very great, and when we reckon the cost of transportation, the profits of distillers, of ship owners, commission of merchants, and the venders of the article abroad, it will be seen that the capital and labor employed is not only immense, but the numbers who are supported by the manufacture and sale of the article is astonishing. Perhaps there is no article produced in this country, by the same number of laborers, which contributes so much to the commerce and prosperity of the country, as the article of Turpentine.

Newbernian.

Longevity.—A merchant well known in this city, who came from England long ago, at the age of twenty years, leaving behind seven brothers and sisters, went home on a visit after an absence of fifty years, and in four hours after his arrival, six of the brothers and sisters were around him with their greeting. One sister had died the year before.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A Conscientious Juror.—"I remember," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York; and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed—'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the other one?' 'Please you, my lord,' said one of the jury, 'he is gone away about some business, but he has left his verdict with me!'"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans papers bring us accounts from Matamoras of the 18th ultimo, by which it appears that a most lamentable state of things exists along the route to Monterey, for want of a proper force on the road, and that the Mexicans are robbing and slaughtering without restraint every thing and every body that is not strongly protected by a suitable escort.

It also appears that the heavy trains have been halted by order of Gen. Taylor, which the Matamoras Flag attributes to the fact that all idea has been abandoned of that army advancing towards San Luis. The following is the Flag's paragraph on the subject:

"*Halting the Trains.*—By an arrival yesterday from Camargo, we are informed that an order had been received there from Gen. Taylor, directing a halt of the heavy wagon trains which were being got ready for Monterey, and which it was supposed were intended for the march upon San Luis. We cannot learn whether the dangers of the road or a final resolve not to make any further advance with the army has induced this order; but, from other circumstances, we judge the latter cause to have dictated it."

The subjoined paragraph from the Picayune, confirms the views of the Flag that the advance on San Luis is to be abandoned:

"*Diversion of Troops.*—We have a letter from the Brasos, dated the 19th inst., mentioning the rumor as current that Gen. Hopping might shortly be expected there, with a considerable body of troops to embark for Vera Cruz. It is quite sure that such troops as Gen. Taylor can spare, now that the advance upon San Luis is definitively abandoned, will very shortly embark from the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz. It is altogether probable that several general officers will be detached from Gen. Taylor's column to repair to the line from Vera Cruz. But a little time will elapse, we trust, before communication will be entirely re-established between Vera Cruz and the capital."

The Matamoras Flag notices several recent attacks upon Government trains by the guerilla bands, the most serious of which is thus abridged by the New Orleans Bee:

"A scouting party of twenty-seven Texans, commanded by capt. Baylor, ordered out by Col. Abbot, commander at Ceralvo, to scout the country between that post and Monterey, fell in with a large body of Mexicans, and were all killed but three. It appears that the Texans visited several ranches in the neighborhood of the place where the recent attacks had been made upon the trains. They found goods and property captured from the trains, and, the guilt of the Mexican residents being clearly proven, the property was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burnt, and several known desperate characters killed. Capt. Baylor was returning with three prisoners, when he was surrounded by some three hundred Mexicans and completely hemmed in. The Mexicans charged upon his little band, killing many of them at the first fire. Three of the party escaped through the chapparal, having been dreadfully lacerated by thorns.—When Capt. Baylor was last seen he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their saddles. They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and as two days had elapsed, and none had returned, their forebodings are doubtless correct. Letters were found among the property in ranchos, establishing a ready connivance between the Alcalde of Ceralvo and Camargo. The Alcalde has been therefore, arrested. Letters from Ceralvo state that the Mexicans are lying in wait to cut off every train between that place and Monterey. A gentleman writes that hardly a day passes without some person being murdered on the road, and that the Americans know that the enemy are in large force in their immediate vicinity, without the means of attacking except on the defensive. We have, adds the correspondent, no mounted force at the post, nor the means of mounting a single man of our own, should an extreme case of necessity require it. It is much to be desired that the Government will soon clearly see the great folly of placing troops along this line with their hands tied, to be made a laughing-stock of, with an enemy so contemptible as the Mexicans.

"Under the head of "Cowardly and Brutal Outrage and Theft," the *Flag* states that on the night of the 12th inst. a party of twelve Americans, mounted, armed and equipped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the rancho of Solicena, about eight leagues from Matamoras—the inhabitants of which are peaceful and friendly—and there committed excesses of every imaginable kind, under pretence of searching for arms. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women insulted and robbed, and every dwelling rifled of what money could be found. One Mexican, in reporting to the Alcalde, states his loss at $150. Several other ranchos were visited, but the inhabitants were forwarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with all their valuables. A few days previous a similar body of men, conducted by two Mexicans, visited the rancho of La Jarita, and perpetrated like and even worse crimes. Fears of still more serious consequences to themselves, says the *Flag*, should they report the offenders to the commandant here, induced the Mexicans to bear their wrongs in silence; hence the reason so many days have elapsed without any mention being made of it. The *Flag* concludes by saying Col. Davenport has been informed of these outrages, and is using proper measures to ferret out the offenders."

Mysterious.—We have received by the steamer Fanny a letter from our Vera Cruz correspondent, dated the 13th instant, in which he says that an extraordinary express was despatched that morning at 4 o'clock by the English consul to overtake Gen. Scott. Our correspondent presumes that something very important must have been dispatched, for the regular English Courier, the best express-man in the world, was expecting to go up the following day upon the arrival of the English steamer. Conjecture was busy as to the nature of the despatch. One can hardly avoid connecting the purpose of the messenger with the anticipated arrival of Paredes. Having just learned that the army of General Scott had commenced its march, it might have been the design of the British consul to delay it by some means, to give time to Paredes to go up. This would show a more intimate connexion of the English government with the return of Paredes than we have a right to charge upon grounds at all equivocal.—But what could have been the necessity for despatching a special courier on the 13th, (of which we have no doubt,) when the regular courier was to leave the following day? Every thing indicating British accomplicity with the return of Paredes should be investigated.

N. O. Pic., Aug. 24.

Gen. Taylor.—The following paragraph is from the *N. O. Commercial Bulletin:*—

"We repeat that orders have been forwarded to Gen. Taylor, directing him to send two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz, and that the plan of his advancing on San Luis de Potosi had been abandoned and he will not move from his present position.

"It is left with Gen. Taylor to select the two regiments that are to go to Vera Cruz. We have now no doubt but that Gen. Taylor will carry out his previous intention of resigning the command, and will return to the United States in November, if not sooner."

RETURN OF GEN. KEARNEY.

A Telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that General Kearny, late Governor of California, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday last. He left California on the 18th of June at which time every thing was quiet.

Col. Mason was left in command. A large fleet was off the coast, consisting of the *Columbus*, Com. Biddle, the frigate *Congress*, sloops *Portsmouth*, *Dale*, and *Warren*, and storeships *Lexington*, and *Erie*.

Col. Fremont, being under arrest, and ordered home for trial, left California with his party about the same time that Gen. Kearney did, and was but a short distance in his rear during the entire journey. He reached Fort Leavenworth before the General's departure for St. Louis. Nothing has yet transpired as to the specific nature of the charges against Col. Fremont.

National Intelligencer.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English steamer Guadalquiver, Capt. Hoskins, which sailed from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., arrived at New York on the 29th. She brings ten days later intelligence than received by the Cambria.

At Liverpool, best Western Canal Flour quoted at 25a27s per barrel, a decline of 2s. 6d. since the last advices.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour warranted sweet, is quoted at 24a25s. per bbl., and sour at 21a22s., a decline of about 2s. per barrel.

Wheat has declined about 3d. per 70 lbs., and Corn 2s. per quarter.

Cotton is firm, and in some instances shews a slight advance.

The harvest promises well, and the crops in many counties have been secured.

The extent of the destitution in Ireland is greatly reduced, and want and suffering nearly at an end.

LATER STILL.

The Steamer Caledonia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th Aug.

A serious downward tendency had taken place in the grain market since the departure of the steamer of the 4th.

The day the Caledonia sailed, Western Canal Flour in Liverpool, was selling at 26s to 26s 6d; Baltimore and Alexandria do. 24s 25s. Indian Corn meal 12s to 13s 6d per barrel. Best American white wheat at 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Red do. 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn was ranging at 25s. to 29s. per qr. of 480 lbs. Provisions were firm. Fair Uplands at 7½ and New Orleans do. 7¾.

The report of the assassination of Louis Philippe appears to have been a mere vague rumor, without any thing whatever to sustain it.

The elections for Members of Parliament in Great Britain were nearly at an end, and show an increase in favor of Liberal Ministers.

In Ireland the election has been somewhat more stormy than in England, and the members will stand very much as they did in the last Parliament.

Among the English manufacturers business wore a gloomy aspect, nor was there any hope of improvement until the pressure in the money market shall have been abated.

The Queen had arrived in Scotland; her tour was expected to be completed in about three weeks.

Lieut. Monroe, late of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, was found guilty of the murder of Col. Faucett, whom he killed in a duel about four years ago. The verdict caused considerable excitement and surprise.

The affairs of Spain continued in a very embarrassed condition. The Queen had placed the King under a complete surveillance, and done every thing to destroy his influence short of imposing personal restraint upon him. An attempt was lately made to destroy Gen. Serrano, the reputed paramour of the Queen, by sending a "petard" to him through the post office.

In France a fierce contest was raging between the Government and the Opposition press, the latter charging Ministers with corruption and the failure of the financial administration. The French funds have largely participated in the embarrassments caused by the raising of the rates of discount in England.

Portugal was quiet, and the Spanish forces had been withdrawn from Oporto.

In Switzerland the Federal Diet has required the dissolution of the Catholic Sonderbund, as hostile to the general welfare.

The accounts from Italy are various; the progress of liberal opinions, particularly in the Papal States, is viewed with great alarm by both France and Austria.

We are informed that the notorious Maria Monk is now an inmate of the State Prison, at Sing Sing, having been sent thither on a conviction for grand larceny.

Brooklin Advertiser.

Theodore Hook says of railroads and steamboats, "They annihilate space and time, not to mention a multitude of passengers."

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by F. P. [illegible] & Co. Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; coatings; steel mix'd ditto; super black [illegible] Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinetts; mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; [illegible] Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed [illegible] table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelings; [illegible] brown Shirtings; brown and bleach'd [illegible] Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Vestings; satin and casimere Vestings; [illegible] fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and [illegible] Shawls, some very fine; children's [illegible] Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; [illegible] D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloths; [illegible] do; silk warp Alpacas; plain and [illegible] plain and cord'd dress Silks; [illegible] English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, [illegible] Umbrellas and Parasols.

The above Stock [illegible] usually found in a Dry Goods Store [illegible] will be sold at the lowest market prices [illegible] or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 7, 1847.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COOK & POWELL, for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile business, and have taken [illegible] in the McArn building recently occupied by John D. Williams, where they are receiving their Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting of

Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hollow Ware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware,

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of [illegible] this market, as they are [illegible] will offer inducements, and [illegible] not to be undersold by any [illegible] ment in the Town.

Orders will be as faithfully [illegible] the party ordering were present [illegible] ticles.

JOHN H. COOK.
JOHN W. POWELL.

Sept. 6, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a Stock of Fall and Winter Goods [illegible] the wants of the people, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots.

Crushed, brown, and loaf Sugar; [illegible] Java Coffee; Teas; Iron; Nails; [illegible] Andirons; large and small [illegible] dow glass; white lead and [illegible] and pocket cutlery; edged tools; [illegible] Guns; mill, crosscut and [illegible] penter's and cooper's Tools; [illegible] $4, warranted.

The above Goods will be sold as low as any in the market [illegible] selves.

P. T. [illegible]

Sept. 4, 1847.

LOST OR STOLEN.

THREE Boxes, containing [illegible] belonging to [illegible] finder will be liberally rewarded by [illegible] at the Store of

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 6, 1847.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

THOMAS I. FAISON, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

IMPORTANT LAND SALES,

In Chatham and Moore Counties.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court, I shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at Roberts' Mills, on the County line of Moore and Chatham, on Tuesday, the [illegible] of October next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, to-wit:

In Chatham County.

- 150 acres on Tyson's Creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Phillips, and others.
- 9½ acres on Tyson's creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Wilson, and others.
- 225 acres on Bear creek, known as the [illegible] Tract.
- 200 acres on the south side of Deep river, called the Dowdy mountain tract.
- 204 acres on Jones creek, formerly in possession of John Poe.
- 1984 acres in four tracts, known as the W[illegible] lands.
- 50 acres on the waters of Line creek, formerly Sabra Gilbert's.
- 275 acres in two tracts on the waters of [illegible] creek, formerly Robert Moore's.
- 300 acres on Indian creek, called the Jerry Phillips land, adjoining the lands of Barnes [illegible] and others.
- 50 acres on the waters of Rogers' creek, formerly John McIntosh's.
- 75 acres on the waters of Flag branch and Indian creek, known as the William Hannard? [illegible].
- 100 acres on the waters of Bear creek, formerly William Larkins'.
- 115 acres adjoining the lands of John McIntosh and the County line.
- 50 acres adjoining Stinson's lands in Moore county and the County line.

In Moore County.

- 350 acres in four tracts, lying on the waters of M[illegible] creek, a prong of Governor's creek, known as the Patrick Shields land.
- 300 acres on the waters of Pocket and Governor's creek, called the John Gilbert tract.
- 150 acres on the waters of Big Pocket, adjoining the lands of Abram Cole and others.
- 230 acres in three tracts, adjoining Stinson's lands and Chatham county line.
- 150 acres granted to Aaron Tyson on Rogers' creek, adjoining the above last mentioned tracts.
- 50 acres adjoining the Wilkie lands and the Chatham line, formerly Lemuel Thompson's.
- 86 acres in two tracts on the waters of Buffalo creek, formerly William Campbell's.

TERMS.—A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, except a small part in cash to pay the costs of sale, if secured by bonds, bearing interest from date, with at least two approved sureties.

For further description or any necessary information concerning these lands, I refer to A. MACLERAN, Esq., Watson's Bridge, Moore county, or to ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH, Esq., Fayetteville.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Raleigh, July 7, 1847. 71 [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

MEETING OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS AT TROY.—We have been placed in possession of the proceedings of the meeting of the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Commissioners, held at Troy, in Montgomery county, on Thursday last. We understand the meeting was highly gratifying and gave assurance that our fellow citizens in Western Carolina are not unmindful of the magnitude of this important work.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed to open books of subscription to the "Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company," upon consultation with many citizens from the different counties interested in the work, it was deemed advisable to have a survey made of the proposed route before opening the books of subscription. And for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses thereof, it was

Resolved, That Committees be appointed in the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and in the counties of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Davie, Surry, and Wilkes.

Resolved, That the Committees be requested to report to the Commissioners, at an adjourned meeting to be held at Troy, Montgomery county, on Tuesday the 5th day of October next.

Resolved, That a general meeting of the citizens of the counties upon the proposed route of the Canal, and of all persons who feel an interest in the undertaking, be held at such time and place.

The following persons were appointed Committees under the first resolution:

Wilmington—Gen. Alex'r McRae, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, John A. Taylor, Edward Kidder.

Fayetteville—John W. Wright, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John D. Williams, Wm. Branson, and — —.

Moore—John Morison, Alex'r Kelly, Murdock McIver, Dr. S. C. Bruce.

Montgomery—Thos Pemberton, Nath'l Knight, Martin Rush, Dr. J. H. Montgomery, James L. Gaines, Nelson Harris.

Stanly—Edmund F. Lilly, Eben. Hearne, E. T. Parker.

Randolph—Alfred Brower, Jesse Walker, R. H. Brown, Jonah Lassiter.

Davidson—Sam'l Hargrave, Dr. B. L. Beall, Dr. W. R. Holt.

Rowan—D. A. Davis, Michael Brown, John B. Lord, A. H. Caldwell.

Davie—Lemuel Bingham, Alex'r M. Harris, Dr. [illegible] Williams.

Surry—Nicholas Williams, Robert Williams, Jos. W. Cowles.

Wilkes—Wm P. Waugh, Anderson Mitchell, — Finley.

We received a few days ago a paragraph cut from a paper called the "New York Bulletin," and sent to us by a valued friend with some very appropriate remarks, and we expected to publish the article this week, with such notice as we thought it demanded at the hands of the Press in North Carolina: but we have much to regret that the paper has been mislaid with the article and the remarks.

The writer in the "New York Bulletin" (the Editor, we suppose,) was commenting on the affair which occurred a few years ago, wherein young Semmes killed a professor of one of the Colleges in Virginia. "The criminal was bailed and escaped, and thus avoided the penalty which would have followed had he been convicted." The writer locates this tragedy in North Carolina. We tell the Editor of the "New York Bulletin," it was in *Virginia* that it took place. He wishes to make the impression that in North Carolina, if a criminal be rich, he is sympathised with, and that the criminal law cannot be enforced against a rich and influential offender. Now we tell this writer, he knows very little of the character of the people of North Carolina—of the Judges and officers engaged in the administration of her laws. There is no State where the laws punishing crime are more rigidly enforced, and where Judges and Sheriffs are more fearless in discharge of their duties. The Judges in this State hold their offices during good behaviour, and they are above all temptation to be swayed by popular opinion. They are as independent as they well can be.

There are no people more law-loving and law-abiding than the people of North Carolina. There is no State where life, liberty, and property have more safe and certain guaranties than in North Carolina. We have no Anti-Renters and Barn-burners in this State.

If the Editor of the "New York Bulletin" wishes to bring back the administration of the criminal law to its former dignity, let him send his Sheriff-murderers here for trial.

Let the Empire State strike out that feature in her Constitution, which will in its operation weaken, if not destroy, the independence of the Judiciary, by making the execution of the laws depend on popular breath. We tell the Editor that Semmes could not have been bailed in this State.

We hope he will correct, as far as N. Carolina is concerned, the error into which he has fallen, and we shall send him a copy of our paper that he may have notice.

Proud of the character of North Carolina in no matter more than in the administration of her laws,—holding her up as the only State which, in reforming her fundamental law, has not made it more Democratic,—we cannot and we will not allow such statements, when they meet our eye, to go uncontradicted.

The Judges of her Courts are all worthy men—men of integrity and character—and fearlessly do their duty: and no Sheriff or officer connected with the administration of public justice, would dare to swerve from the faithful discharge of duty. They know the character of the people of North Carolina better than to suppose they would submit to such conduct.

We have received the first No. of a neatly printed paper at Richmond, Va., called "The Baptist Guardian." Any of our Baptist friends desiring to see it, can do so by calling at this Office.

The present Administration has totally lost the public confidence. In every State where Elections have been recently held, the Whig party has increased in strength; and this change has progressed so far, that a Majority of the popular branch of the National Legislature—which more immediately reflects the will of the people—are opposed to the Administration. Nor has this change been local, or affected by sectional causes. It is universal throughout the Union. The presses which support the Administration, alarmed by this overwhelming manifestation of the popular will, are resorting to furious clamors about the safety of the country, and commence the old cry of "Treason." We had hoped that the rebuke the PEOPLE have given to the PRESIDENT, about this very charge, had finally silenced it. In his annual message to the last Congress he accused the Whigs of "giving aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, and arraigned them as traitors before the people. The people have thereupon entrusted the Government itself to these TRAITORS, and, according to Locofoco doctrine, surrendered their country and their liberties to Mexico. This does not silence these slanderers though, and they are busy in their base charges of treason against men who love their country with their whole hearts; who have given up to their country, some sons, some brothers, and all of whom are willing to peril their lives, if they but knew how, by self-sacrifice, to relieve the country from this unhappy conflict.

If Locofocoism were aught else than a corrupt combination between a band of office-hunters—who seek to live upon the public treasury, and are willing to circulate any slander, or pander to any prejudice to gain office,—and another band of levellers, who delight in mischief, and instinctively oppose good government and just laws, because they know such things are favorable to virtue and intelligence and hostile to disorder and mobocracy, it would blush to have ever uttered, much more now to repeat, so vile, so loathsome a calumny. We put it to our readers—is it conceivable that any infatuation or party delusion could so blind a man, who was honest at heart, as to believe that the Whigs do not love their country? The question is not now, be it remembered, whether that party has taken a wise stand about the war—whether its judgments are correct, but the Locofoco presses are distinctly making the charge that the Whigs, or that many of them at least, are traitors in fact if not in law. Now we repeat the question, is it conceivable that any honest man believes this? We sincerely think not. Look at the facts; and turn first to the men who was the standard-bearer of the Whig party in its last National campaign. In answer to the call of his country, the son of that man left his home, and bravely fighting against overwhelming odds, poured out his heart's blood. The father, stricken in his old age by the loss of his best beloved—driven by sorrow from his now desolate home, where every object he sees reminds him of the brave boy in whom his heart was bound up, and whom he will never see again—wanders amid strangers in vain efforts to forget his woe. The people, irrespective of party, throng around him every where, to condole with him, to bless him, to show their love and sympathy for him. Yet over this scene of tenderness and pity, hoarse birds of prey, that fatten upon the reputation of the great and the good, croak "Treason! Mexican Whigs!"

And Henry Clay in his suffering is but a type of hundreds of Whig fathers in this country. In every State of this Union are homes to be found, darkened by sorrow for a son, whose bones are bleaching far away in a hostile land; homes, where bereaved fathers in silence endure the perishing of their last and dearest earthly hopes: mothers, who will not be comforted because the first born that they loved is not: homes, to which the glorious sunlight can bring no cheerfulness, nor the gentle breeze of evening any refreshing—where dwell hearts evermore deaf to the voice of gladness. And wherever these homes are, if Whigs chance to dwell there, as most often they do, insult is added to the affliction of the bereaved ones, as these malignant defamers talk of Whig Treason.

But not among the slain only of this war are Whigs to be found. Scott, Taylor, and hosts of brave men, officers and among the rank and file are Whigs. If it were not a matter open and notorious, that the Whigs have everywhere done their duty in this war, we might refer to others, but our readers are familiar with their names.

We repeat our question, then: In the name of the Whig soldiers who have fell with their faces to the foe, and those who are ready to fall wherever their country shall require, how *can* any *honest* man say that the Whigs do not love the country?

Perhaps we shall be told that these Newspaper Editors who exclaim against Whig Treason, do not refer to the soldiers, or to the mass of the people, but to those Editors who have said that the war was brought on by the President unconstitutionally, and that he ought to be held responsible for it. But then these sentiments are held by the Whig party as well as by its Editors. Hundreds of the soldiers who fought at Monterey and Buena Vista believe these very charges, and the people of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, have elected men to Congress who made these very charges, and have by thus electing them endorsed and ratified the condemnation of the President by Whig Editors. If, then, the Editors are traitors, so are the people—so are the Whig soldiers; and these slanderers cannot wipe off the infamy of their falsehood by such pitiful subterfuges.

The men that say these things unwittingly betray their character. They show how ignorant they believe the people to be—how easy they think it is to mislead and deceive them. And the people of all parties ought hence to learn what unsafe guides Locofocos are, and what slight restraints such old fashioned things as honesty and truth and decency are upon them. It is in the nature of things that this should be so. Men "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," as a party, must be corrupt, and must direct all their efforts to blinding and deceiving the people. What great principle does the Democratic party profess and carry out? Not one: we defy them to show one. They shout "Democracy!" when you ask their principles. Now if that means that the will of the majority fairly expressed ought to govern, the Whigs believe in Democracy too, and practice it, which Locofocoism does not. That is in our Constitution—our Bill of Rights; every boy learns that, and would fight to carry out that principle. But what else does "Democracy" mean? If the practice of those who profess it is to explain the doctrine, it would rather mean the exaltation of weak and inefficient men to high offices; the exciting the hatred of the poor against the rich; the pandering to every unworthy prejudice; the abuse of public trusts, meant for the public good, to the ends of faction; the constant agitation of the public mind; the shrinking from no unworthy expedient to accomplish its purposes. These are what make up the practice of "the Democracy" of this era.

THE RETURN OF PAREDES.—The return of Paredes will place a new aspect on matters in Mexico. Can it be that he was allowed to get into Mexico, and that he is now to be set off against Santa Anna, as Santa Anna was set off against Paredes?

It appears that the American Consul advised by the Steamer which carried Paredes that he was on board, and that the Governor at Vera Cruz offered a reward of $500 (we rather suppose it was $1000) for him, but he escaped.

The Washington Union, in commenting on this matter, says—

"It is scarcely necessary for us to attempt any elaborate speculation upon the ultimate consequences of this event. But we may be excused for saying that, on the first blush of this matter, it would seem calculated to prolong the war, and prevent an immediate consummation of peace. The government of Paredes, before he was superseded by Santa Anna, was, as every one knows, unfriendly to the United States. The message of the President of the United States to the last Congress contains various evidences of the hostile spirit of this leader. It informs us that when our minister, Mr. Slidell, reached Vera Cruz in November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. 'The government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of Texas. The government of Herrera is believed to have been well-disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments.

'On the 30th of December, 1845, General Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded up the government to General Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.'

* * * * *

'Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne.'

There are other proofs of the hostile spirit of Paredes. The President's message states further, that "the determination of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our minister, bearing date on the twelfth of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government and his minister, after referring to the resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in March, 1845, proceeds to declare that 'a fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with firmness and dignity. The supreme government beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government.'

'It appears, also, that on the fourth of April following, General Paredes, through his Minister of War, issued orders to the Mexican general in command on the Texan frontier to 'attack' our army 'by every means which war permits.' To this General Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the eighteenth of April, 1846, General Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him, 'at the present date I suppose you at the head of that valiant army, either fighting already or preparing for the operations of a campaign;' and 'supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy.'"

"It is scarcely to be expected that Gen. Paredes should have changed these feelings towards the United States, or his relations towards Santa Anna. He will not readily forgive the man who superseded him in his power, and sent him forth from Mexico. We can scarcely expect, therefore, any cordial union or co-operation between him and Santa Anna. The first effect of his return may rather be to fan the flame of dissension which once divided the two chieftains, and which may break out with greater force on his unexpected return. The feuds in Mexico may thus increase in violence and extent. Santa Anna may probably have his party, and Paredes may have his. Paredes may draw around him all the war men, and leave Santa Anna to the sympathy and support of the other—the peace party. The next step may be to lead to some affinities and approach between the peace party and the Americans; and who knows but these political interests, in conjunction with the impression which will be produced by our capture of the capital, may induce a considerable party to entertain negotiations for peace? We wait the development of approaching events, however, with no little curiosity and solicitude. Gen. Scott will probably take the capital before Paredes can arrive—certainly without his having it in his power to prevent it. Should Paredes attempt to take the lead in the war, he will then discover—what Santa Anna so evidently and strongly feels—that our energies are superior to those of the Mexicans—that our resources are greater—our spirit more decided and invincible. He will see that we are prepared with new reinforcements to push our way to conquest; that he is no more able to withstand the torrent than Santa Anna was. We shall soon satisfy him that, if he should be able to muster other troops into his service, we have other Buena Vistas and Cerro Gordos in store for him, to stun him into a conviction of his own weakness, and the inferiority of the Mexicans. In a word, what might appear at the first blush unfavorable to peace, may, by indirect and mysterious ways, conduct ultimately, and at no distant day, to its consummation."

It appears to be generally believed that if Gen. Scott shall take Mexico,—and that he will no one doubts—by the order of the Government he will set up a power to treat with, and then sustain that power by the presence of his army. We are for peace, peace to that distracted country, if after making peace we can, by the aid of our arms or our influence, maintain that peace.

We fear, however, the worst. The Guerrillas are very numerous and will increase. The end of this Mexican War may be—and does it not appear very probable?—that the United States will take and hold the country: that for our own safety and security we may be compelled to this course. And if so, who can look forward and calculate the consequences, whether for good or evil?

For ourselves, we have deprecated this war. We think it was unnecessary. We think it could have been avoided. But once in the war, we have gone for our country sustaining our army and navy in the most prompt and efficient manner. We have gone for making the war as short as possible; and then we say, hold the party in power to a rigid accountability.

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.—We learn from the Union that the War Department has just called for five new regiments, exclusive of the regiment from Ohio, which is already reported to be raised. Two of the five regiments are to be drawn from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana.

"These five regiments (says the Union,) are expected to be rapidly raised, and promptly placed in the public service. Offers have already been made, which induced the Executive to designate these States, and to make the necessary arrangements for embodying these troops without delay."

The Union further says, that "the Administration have determined to do their duty, whether for peace or for war. They have offered the olive branch. And as it may be declined, they have deemed it their duty to prepare for a vigorous prosecution of the war," &c.

We are glad to hear that the Administration have come to this wise determination at last, and trust that the war will be prosecuted so vigorously as will bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. If the Administration could have seen the necessity for a *vigorous* prosecution of the war before this time, we think the country would have been better off.

Mr. Chas. C. Raboteau has issued proposals for publishing a new paper in Louisburg, Franklin county, to be called "The North Carolina Times." We will publish the Prospectus as soon as we can find room.

THE WAY TEXAS WAS "ANNEXED."—We publish in another column a letter from Gen. Sam. Houston, disclosing the causes which were made to operate upon and which finally brought about the Annexation of Texas. He shows it to have been one of the most successful *humbugs* ever palmed off upon the people of any country. We invite the reader's attention to the letter.

RHODE ISLAND.—An election was held in the Western District of Rhode Island, on the 31st ult., for a member of Congress to fill a vacancy, and resulted in the choice of Benjamin F. Thurston, Loco. This is a Locofoco gain.

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.—The death of the Hon. Silas Wright may be called a great national calamity, in the prime of his life and full vigor of his intellectual faculties. He died at his residence in Lawrence county, New York, on the 27th ult., of Apoplexy.

We had thought him a much older man than it appears he was, his age being stated at 52—having been born in 1795.

To Mr. Wright we were politically opposed, but we had always admired his ability and his decorum in debate. On all sides he was listened to with great attention—was never known to indulge in any thing personal.

To his party he is a very heavy loss in the State of New York. He was their strong man, and doubtless would have been their candidate for the Presidency. We have always thought that his consenting to run for the office of Governor of New York did much to defeat Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency.

The character of Mr. Wright in private life, as appears by a letter in the Intelligencer, is worthy of being studied and followed by our statesmen, young and old, and shows him to have been greatly beloved by his neighbors—those who knew him best—and nothing speaks more of a man.

We are pained to see announced in the New York papers, the death of Dr J. A. WASHINGTON, of New York. He was a native of the Eastern part of this State, Newbern we think. He left this State and had resided in New York about 17 years; had risen in his profession to a high rank, and was rising rapidly. He was an honor to the State of his birth; and distinction and success had attended him, as it appears to wait on the sons of North Carolina, who go abroad and by a devoted and high-minded course of application and conduct seek for fame.

"Is the Fayetteville Observer so stupid as to think that our remark about the Democrats writing the name of Neil instead of Aaron V. Brown on their tickets, was made in dead earnest?"

Wilmington Journal.

We confess we were hardly so *stupid* as to think that the Editor really believed what he said; but there was about his article an air of *verdancy* so refreshing these hot and sultry days, that we could not deny our readers the benefit of it. Perhaps the Editor only intended it as an item of *news* for his readers, leaving them to believe it or not as they pleased. He of course is better acquainted with the gullibility of his readers than we are.

In this connexion, we might ask the Editor of the Journal if he thinks us so *green* as to believe him in "dead earnest" when he seeks to deny that Mr. Brownson is a leading Democrat? That Mr. Brownson *was* a Democrat, we have his (Mr. B's.) own authority for saying, and that he is so now, we are equally led to infer. And that he is "*unterrified*," surely no one can doubt, seeing the bold and fearless manner in which he speaks of the Administration which he himself helped to bring into power.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning last in the Foundry Shop at the Depot of the W. & R. Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, but it was arrested without doing much damage. Loss about $500.

Officers Returned.—We have just had the pleasure of an interview with Capt. Wm. J. Price, of Company H, (New Hanover) of the North Carolina Regiment, who arrived in this place on yesterday morning. Capt. Price is accompanied by Capt. George Williamson, Jr., of Company F, and 2d Lieut. Tathum. These officers have been detailed on recruiting service.

Capt. Price left Gen'l Taylor's camp on the 26th of July. He informs us that at the time of his departure the health of the North Carolina Regiment was very much improved. He says that on the eve of his departure he had an interview with Gen'l Taylor, in which the old hero informed him that he expected he would move with the army about the 15th of September.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Lieut. Wheeden.—We record with feelings of the deepest regret, the death of this young gentleman. Lieut. Wheeden was a native of this place, but had resided for some years past in the City of Raleigh, where he was connected with the "Standard" office. He died at Vera Cruz, on the 14th August.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The issue in Tennessee.—The Knoxville *Standard*, a Locofoco paper, in announcing the defeat of its party in the recent election, denies that any of the old political issues were made during the canvass, but the contest was decided upon the war question—the Whig candidate (for Governor) taking the ground that the war was unconstitutional, that the President might have avoided it, and that it was not vigilantly prosecuted. This is strong testimony to the truth of what the Whigs assert, that by the great body of the people the war is condemned, and considered unnecessary.

By this Morning's Mail.

FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

The Schr. Mississippi has arrived at New Orleans, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st.

The correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st, states, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army was at Ayotla on the 13th, and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way of Orizaba. Ayotla is 21 miles from the city of Mexico, being 20 miles beyond the pass of Rio Frio.

The expedition, composed of three companies, under the command of Capt. Wells, which left Vera Cruz about the 13th to reinforce Major Lally, returned on the 17th. They expected to overtake Major Lally at the National Bridge, but he had gone on; and by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz, it was known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond Jalapa.

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire, leaving all their wagons but one in the possession of the enemy. The baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else besides the mail was saved. The Americans had six killed and two or three wounded in this affair, and several have since died from fatigue and exposure.

About 8 miles this side of the Bridge, Captain Wells, on his advance, detached 12 dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to proceed cautiously, and if they found it prudent, to report to Maj. Lally; but if they encountered any obstacle, to return and report the fact at once.—Nothing has since been heard of them, and it is supposed they have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

Capt. Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final affair at the Bridge. In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape.

Maj. Lally is said to have had a sharp skirmish at Cerro Gordo, and expected another brush at La Hoya. The latest letters to the Picayune, however, say there is no doubt of the safety of the train.

Capt. Basancon's company had not been heard of at Vera Cruz for a fortnight. It was out on a scout at the time Maj. Lally sent for reinforcements, and it is not known whether it fell in with the train and continued up with it, or has been captured by the Mexicans.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost 800 men; but the Picayune's correspondent says there is no truth whatever in the rumor.

We understand that William H. Polk late charge d'affaires to Naples, who has returned to the United States on a short leave of absence, has resigned his mission, and proceeded from this city yesterday to the army in Mexico, having been appointed major of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

Washington Union.

It is supposed that about thirty-seven or thirty-eight millions bushels of grain were sent from the United States to Great Britain from the 1st September, 1846, to the early part of last month. This was worth, at a fair average, about *forty-five millions of dollars.*

Troubles are like hornets, the less ado you make about them the better.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for Jas Dodd, Cook & Powell, J D Williams, W Winslow, E L & J A Pemberton, C J Campbell, H L Myrover & Co, H & E J Lilly, Cook & Co, Cook & Troy, J W Baker, J Huske & Son, J. W Sandford, J W Wright, T S Lutterloh, of this place; and Murchison, Reid & Co, Sandfoomer & Co, N Gibson, W S Pemberton, J Winecoff & Co, Melcher & Shupoch, A Kruminger, Miss C Stanton, Salem Co, F Freeze, Miss Lucy Bagge, Rankin & McLean, Margaret Waterson, of the interior.

Sept. 3.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Hall & Hall, W H Hardin, Gardner & McKethan, G & H McMillan, P Taylor, S Boon, Cook & Powell, D & W McLaurin, S T Hawley, A Johnson & Co, F D Breece, D Gee, J D Starr, B Rose & Son, G W McDonald, A C Simpson, J Brown, Cook & Taylor, Phœnix Co, J Brooksbank, J Kyle, of this place; and E Shaub, S Way, D Cornel, M Cain, J W Murphy, Murphy & McCubbin, J W Powell, J J Sellers, J Harper, A Torrence, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.—Schr. Tuscarora from Philadelphia. 27.—Schr. Jack Downing from Jacksonville. 29.—Schr. Julia Eliza from New York. 30.—Schrs. Levin Lank from Philadelphia, Leesburg from ditto, Maria from Little River.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 7.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Oats,	30
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 75
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

Cotton 12 cts. Flour is declining: sells at 4½ to 5. Corn 60 to 65. Oats 30. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 62½ to 2 95, Virgin $3. Tar 1 80, scarce. Spirits 37. Corn 60 to 70. Bacon 10 to 11½. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6 25. There is very little demand for River Lumber—prices firm, supply small. Timber 6 25 to 6 75—one sale at $8.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½. Corn 50. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Bacon 8 to 10.

At New York, Upland Cotton 12⅞ to 13½. New North Carolina Wheat 1 15 to 1 20. Corn 70 to 79. Flour 5 75 to 6 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 10¾ to 13. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 6 75 to 7 00.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,767,684 bales, against 2,081,705 last year.

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10 HHDS. and 10 tierces MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Also, Cedar Falls DOMESTICS.

Sept. 7. 2w

NEW BOOKS.

MEXICO and her Military Chieftains, illustrated, 50; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, four vols. in one, $1 13; The Tower of London, 50; The Protectorate, by D'Aubigne; Irish Sketch Book, 50; The Duke and The Cousin, 25; Kitty's Relations, by Miss Leslie, 25; The Divorced, by Lady Bury, 25; Flirtation, by ditto, 25; Tales of the Spanish Seas, by Herbert, 25; Wealthy Citizens of the City of New York, 25; The Gardener and complete Florist, 25; Bronson's Elocution; Wayland's Political Economy, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 4.

J. BRASELMAN, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he is at Mr. Briggs's Hotel, and offers his services in the line of his profession, if applied to immediately, as he purposes to remain a short time.

A successful practice for the last 30 years requires no further recommendation.

Sept. 6. 72-tf

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Malcomb C. Conoly, Mr. JAMES C. HOLMES, of Clinton, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of John Bryan, dec'd, formerly of Sampson.

In Augusta, Geo., at the residence of Mrs. Raiford, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. E. Evans, Mr. JOHN ARCHD CAMPBELL, of Montgomery, Alabama, to Miss MARGARET H. A. RAIFORD, daughter of the late Robt. Raiford, Esq., formerly of this town.

DIED,

At South River, Bladen county, on Sabbath evening, August 29th, Mrs. LUCY C. CROMARTIE, wife of James W. Cromartie, in the 18th year of her age. How true it is, that in the midst of life we are in death. Mrs. Cromartie commenced her life in this world of sorrow and disappointment, 18 years ago. She has known the cares of married life about seventeen months, and a mother's joys about six weeks, and now she sleeps in death. A few weeks since, and she looked forward, with high hopes and cheering prospects, for a long life and happy days; but disease came, death followed, and her bereaved husband, and relatives, and friends, mourn because they shall hear her cheerful voice no more, nor see her face. Mrs C. was a lady of very excellent mind, and she improved it, by pursuing a regular course of instruction in the Floral Female College in Robeson county, where she graduated two or three years since. She never made a public profession of religion, though she highly respected it, and was a regular attendant in the house of God on the Sabbath, and a faithful member of the Bible Class in the Church in which she worshipped. During her last illness, she made religion a subject of deep reflection, and her mind was much exercised in relation to her spiritual condition. Some time before her death, she entertained a hope that her heavenly Father had sanctified her afflictions to her spiritual good, and that she had been brought to a saving knowledge of the *truth*. Death did not surprise her. She set her house in order for his call. For several days before, she spoke of her approaching end with great calmness, and expressed to her Pastor her entire resignation to the will of God. Her bereaved husband and friends mourn her loss. But they are cheered in their sorrow, by the full belief, that she has died in the faith and hope of the gospel, and that her happy spirit is now rejoicing in redeeming love.—[*Com.*

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 20th ult., PETER McARTHUR, aged about 100 years. The deceased was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland; came to this country about sixty years ago; married and raised a family of seven children, five of whom are still living, and left fifteen grand children; a man of sincere piety and virtue, whose word, at all times, was his bond. He was frugal, industrious and economical, without the least tincture of avarice, pride, or injurious ambition.—[*Com.*

In Wayne county, on the 27th ultimo, Miss ELIZA M., daughter of Ezra and Margaret Faison, of Sampson county, aged 15 years.

On the 2d inst., of cholera morbus, at his residence near Bennettsville, S. C., after an illness of two days, FREDERICK B. GAUSE, son of the late John J. and Emmy R. Gause, aged 26 years. Death is always a melancholy event. But when we are called to record the end of one who in the vigor of early manhood was just beginning to discharge with efficiency the complicated duties of life, we feel indeed, "as for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth." The quiet humility, and retiring modesty of our friend, though little calculated to impart notoriety, secured the admiration and love of all who knew him. From his early youth, the protector and reliance of a widowed mother and younger sisters, a conviction of his great responsibility marked his youthful demeanor with the wisdom and thoughtfulness of mature age. Having frequent occasions for offices of affection, he possessed an unusual degree of kindness and filial and fraternal attachment and devotion. Of a sound, discriminating mind, he was deliberate in resolve, unwavering in execution. Of liberally enlarged views, a member of no religious society, a supporter of all—a man of thought, of study, of prayer. Having lived a quiet, sensible life, he died calmly, peacefully.

E.

At Clio, S. C., on the 24th ult., after a short illness, Mr. COLIN McRAE, in the 47th year of his age.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79-tf

ORLANDO CHEEKS,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Dental Surgeon,

CAN be consulted at all times, at his office in Briggs's Hotel.

Teeth, from a single tooth to entire sets, inserted upon the atmospheric pressure principle.

Sufferers with the tooth-ache can be almost immediately cured, by the use of a liquid preparation, applied by the above.

O. C. flatters himself that in his six years' practice, he has acquired for himself a pre-eminent reputation, which is attested by testimonials from the best sources—the limits of an advertisement prevent any but Philadelphia references.

Sept. 4, 1847. 79-tf

Philadelphia References.

William Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; Reynell Coates, M. D.; Thos. D. Mutter, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College; Jacob Randolph, M. D.; Samuel G. Morton, M. D., President of the Academy of Natural Sciences; R. M. Huston, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College; J. C. Nancrede, M. D.; Wm. R. Grant, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College; James Bryan, M. D.; J. Wiltbank, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the Pennsylvania College; H. S. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania College; Rush Vandyke, M. D.

WANTED TO LEASE,

FOR the next year, or a term of years, a comfortable Dwelling House, conveniently situated to the business part of the town.

T. WADDILL.

August 31, 1847. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates, Civil and Military Officers, Teachers in Schools and Academies, with their Pupils, and Clergymen of the several denominations, of Robeson County, are respectfully invited to attend and join the procession on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the new Academy and Lodge at Lumberton, on Saturday, October 2, 1847.

An Address will be delivered by Bro. R. S. French.

Sept. 2, 1847. 79-3w

☞ Carolinian copy till 1st Oct. and send acc't to Treas. Lumberton Lodge.

Scarcely a day elapses in which we do not receive some new testimonial in favor of Wistar's Balsam. The subjoined was sent us yesterday by an entire stranger, who could have been influenced by no selfish motive.

New Hampton, April 6, 1846.

Mr. Fowle: Dear Sir: Having been troubled about four years with pain in the side and stomach and after trying various remedies but to no effect, I tried the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me immediate relief, and I can hereby assure the public, that in my opinion, it is the best medicine for Lung and Consumptive complaints which has ever been introduced to the public, and I judge from my own experience. J. A. LOOMIS.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. 66-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Lagaira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard (best quality); Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, (suited to the country merchant trade); Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, (very cheap); Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated.*

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 67-tf

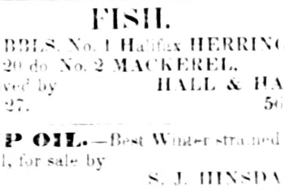
A few quarter casks of fine old

London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 5-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 50tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddell, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
July 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He considers it necessary to enter into a long detail of his improved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

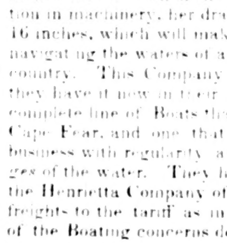
Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

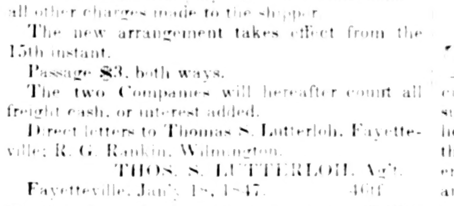
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding:—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr. McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt. Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place; and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thinks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.
Cheraw, July 6. 72-9w

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

A. A. [illegible] has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Earlston do do
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Boots and Shoes,
4-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Vinegar, [illegible] cotton warp,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

FOR SALE,

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found: Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and [illegible]. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO,—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's [illegible], Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Mask, Plush, Scot, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their image influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of con by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 6-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Var-

nish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Received on Consignment,

35 BAGS Rio Coffee,
2 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

[illegible] S. J. HINSDALE.
[illegible] 43-tf

CHEAP [illegible] Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25; [illegible] Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the Book, 75; Do. of England, 75; Do. of France, 75; Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50; Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37; The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by
E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-

per, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

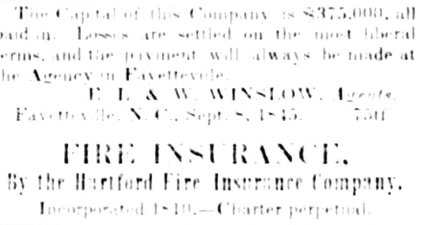
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 10tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 70tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

---

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton Lace Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Sessions 1847.

Gabriel Rosser and wife Mary, Clayton Steed and wife Nancy, William Ingram and wife Lenora, Joel Hearne, and Stephen Hearne, *vs.* Thomas Hearne and wife [illegible], George Hearne, The [illegible] of Dove Pastur, [illegible] unknown to the Petitioners, and Rowena Harris and Elizabeth [illegible]

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, as to the Defendants, they not being inhabitants of this State, that they may come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held at Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the negro property belonging to the Estate of Dove Hearne shall not be sold for division and partition, otherwise a decree will be made at said Court to sell the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 76-6w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT,

THE **OREGON HOTEL,** at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to
W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

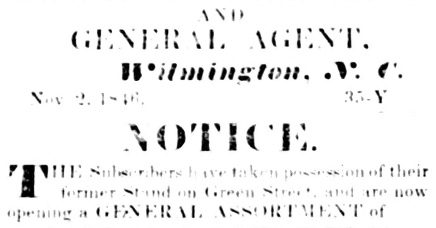
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various pat-

terns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,
Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travelers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore, $7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia, 3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line, 3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays,* a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan,* Capt. C. W. Gunnell, (which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond,) and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company in Richmond to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 74-3m

J. N. BAIRD.
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69-tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

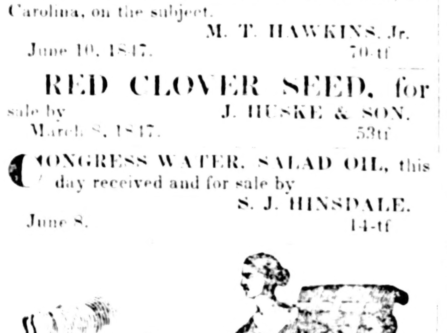
Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

THE ORATORS OF FRANCE—illustrated.

A SUPPLY of this new work, translated by a member of the New York Bar, with an essay by J. T. Headley. Also a further supply of Napoleon and his Marshals; Washington and his Generals. Just rec'd, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
August 14, 1847.

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headley [illegible] received, for sale separately or with the [illegible] volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and [illegible] Generals engaged in the Mexican War. [illegible] 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, [illegible] pages, [illegible] 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott, [illegible]

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by [illegible] rold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Cristo, [illegible] Scourge of the Ocean, 25. [illegible] Young Lady's Friend, 50. [illegible] 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, [illegible] can Veterinarian, 60. English Countrywomen [illegible] 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. [illegible] School Books, &c.

July 5. E. J. HALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, [illegible]

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a [illegible] fying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become [illegible] nary and immediate power of [illegible] to persons suffering under nearly every [illegible] which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended [illegible] who are afflicted with any kind of [illegible] Complaint, as there is no medicine [illegible] has so natural and happy an effect [illegible] correcting the stomach and liver [illegible] healthy chyle and in purifying [illegible]

They are acknowledged [illegible] who are using them, to be [illegible] pleasant in their operation, but the [illegible] and efficient medicine ever offered [illegible] who once make a trial of these Pills [illegible] willing to be without them, which [illegible] their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with [illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy [illegible] immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel [illegible] ply their wonderful powers [illegible] perior to any thing in use for these [illegible]

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint [illegible] Many have been cured in a few weeks [illegible] fered under that dreadful complaint [illegible]

In Habitual Costiveness they [illegible] any medicine ever brought before the [illegible] cent box will establish their [illegible] them beyond the reach of [illegible] individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and [illegible] Affections, loss of Appetite, and all [illegible] temales alone are subject.

They are mild in their action [illegible] diate conviction of their utility [illegible] may be taken by persons of any age [illegible] infirm, the nervous and delicate [illegible] operation, because they clear the [illegible] quiet Nervous Irritability, and [illegible] health.

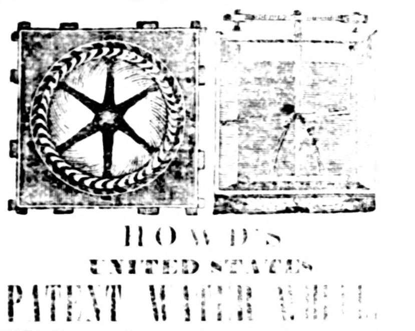
As an Anti-bilious medicine [illegible] ent them. A single trial is more [illegible] sand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEG[illegible] UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich [illegible] New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayette[illegible]
April 12, 1847.



HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
PATENT WATER WHEEL

THE subscribers having purchased [illegible] United States Water Wheel [illegible] exclusive right of making, vending [illegible] B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron [illegible] Wheel, in that portion of Virginia [illegible] the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge [illegible] North Carolina—This, therefore, is to [illegible] persons that may be interested in the W[illegible] within said territory, that they hold [illegible] readiness to accommodate all persons [illegible] wish their water power improved upon the liberal terms. Our patterns have been [illegible] proved, that a competent Mill Wright [illegible] put the wheels in operation. The Spout [illegible] for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and [illegible] the shop; the shaft and gear are also [illegible] of suitable strength to answer the purpose [illegible] signed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we [illegible] the certificates attached. There are [illegible] of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates [illegible] attached—the northern will be sent to [illegible] that may wish to see them. These W[illegible] displaced all other wheels known to the [illegible]

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been [illegible] for the last seven years in putting them [illegible] competent to undertake the most [illegible]

The price of the above named Wheels [illegible] reduced about one-third since the purchase [illegible] subscribers, and we feel confident that we [illegible] able to give satisfaction to all that [illegible]

For further particulars, address either [illegible] scribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURD, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 29, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New Y[illegible] has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, [illegible] inch buckets, under the following circumstances. The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and [illegible] Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparatory [illegible] which have been driven by two Breast W[illegible] each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under [illegible] and fall of about 11 feet, but the [illegible] subject to back water, these wheels did not [illegible] to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but [illegible] willing to guarantee that it would drive [illegible] machinery and save one-third the water [illegible] and having executed to the company a [illegible] $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has [illegible] and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would commend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the [illegible]
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. [illegible]

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I [illegible] my mill eighteen months since, that ground, [illegible] trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour. [illegible] well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I [illegible] determined to put up another the present [illegible]

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., V[illegible]
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, [illegible] 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one set of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and [illegible] the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily [illegible] hands and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flattening Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.